

Assignment Submission

Kalaiselvan P

```
CREATE DATABASE ORG;
```

```
SHOW DATABASES;
```

```
USE ORG;
```

```
CREATE TABLE Worker (  
    WORKER_ID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY ,  
    FIRST_NAME varchar(255),  
    LAST_NAME varchar(255),  
    SALARY INT,  
    JOINING_DATE date,  
    DEPARTMENT varchar(255)  
);  
INSERT INTO Worker  
    (WORKER_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY, JOINING_DATE, DEPARTMENT) VALUES  
    (001, 'Monika', 'Arora', 100000, '02/14/20', 'HR'),  
    (002, 'Niharika', 'Verma', 80000, '06/14/11', 'Admin'),  
    (003, 'Vishal', 'Singhal', 300000, '02/14/20', 'HR'),  
    (004, 'Amitabh', 'Singh', 500000, '02/12/20', 'Admin'),  
    (005, 'Vivek', 'Bhati', 500000, '06/14/11', 'Admin'),  
    (006, 'Vipul', 'Diwan', 200000, '06/14/11', 'Account'),  
    (007, 'Satish', 'Kumar', 75000, '01/14/20', 'Account'),  
    (008, 'Geetika', 'Chauhan', 90000, '04/14/11', 'Admin');
```

```
CREATE TABLE Bonus (  
    WORKER_REF_ID INT,  
    BONUS_AMOUNT Int,  
    BONUS_DATE DATETIME,  
    FOREIGN KEY (WORKER_REF_ID)  
        REFERENCES Worker(WORKER_ID)  
        ON DELETE CASCADE  
);  
INSERT INTO Bonus  
    (WORKER_REF_ID, BONUS_AMOUNT, BONUS_DATE) VALUES  
    (001, 5000, '02/16/20'),  
    (002, 3000, '06/16/11'),  
    (003, 4000, '02/16/20'),  
    (001, 4500, '02/16/20'),  
    (002, 3500, '06/16/11');  
CREATE TABLE Title (  
    WORKER_REF_ID INT,  
    WORKER_TITLE varchar(255),
```

```

AFFECTED_FROM DATETIME,
FOREIGN KEY (WORKER_REF_ID)
REFERENCES Worker(WORKER_ID)
ON DELETE CASCADE
);

INSERT INTO Title
(WORKER_REF_ID, WORKER_TITLE, AFFECTED_FROM) VALUES
(001, 'Manager', '2016-02-20 00:00:00'),
(002, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
(008, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
(005, 'Manager', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
(004, 'Asst. Manager', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
(007, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
(006, 'Lead', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
(003, 'Lead', '2016-06-11 00:00:00');

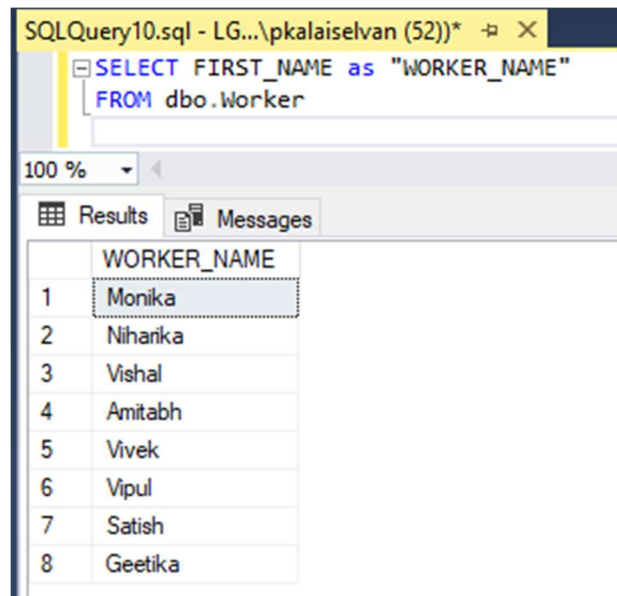
```

Q-1. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST_NAME” from Worker table using the alias name as <WORKER_NAME>.

```

SELECT FIRST_NAME as "WORKER_NAME"
FROM dbo.Worker

```



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. At the top, a query window titled 'SQLQuery10.sql - LG...\pkalaiselvan (52))' contains the following SQL query:

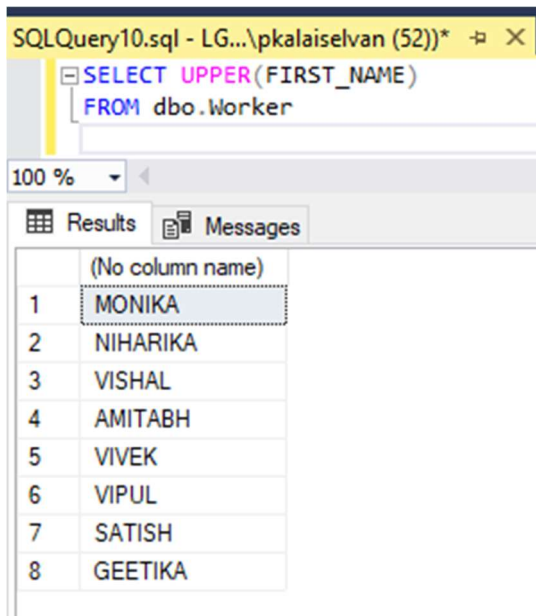
```
SELECT FIRST_NAME as "WORKER_NAME"
FROM dbo.Worker
```

Below the query window, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying the output of the query. The results are shown in a table with two columns: 'WORKER_NAME' and a row number. The data is as follows:

	WORKER_NAME
1	Monika
2	Nihanika
3	Vishal
4	Amitabh
5	Vivek
6	Vipul
7	Satish
8	Geetika

Q-2. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST_NAME” from Worker table in upper case

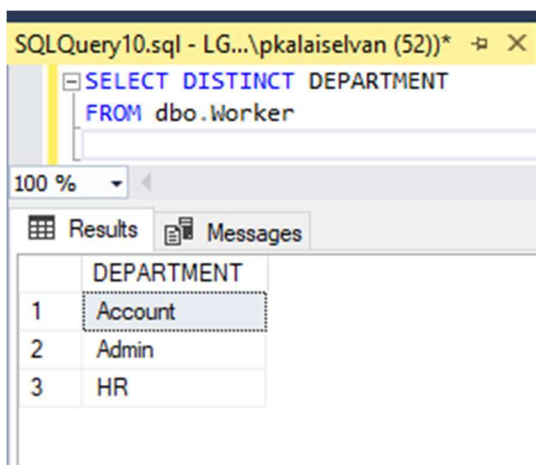
```
SELECT UPPER(FIRST_NAME)
FROM dbo.Worker
```



	(No column name)
1	MONIKA
2	NIHARIKA
3	VISHAL
4	AMITABH
5	VIVEK
6	VIPUL
7	SATISH
8	GEETIKA

Q-3. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table.

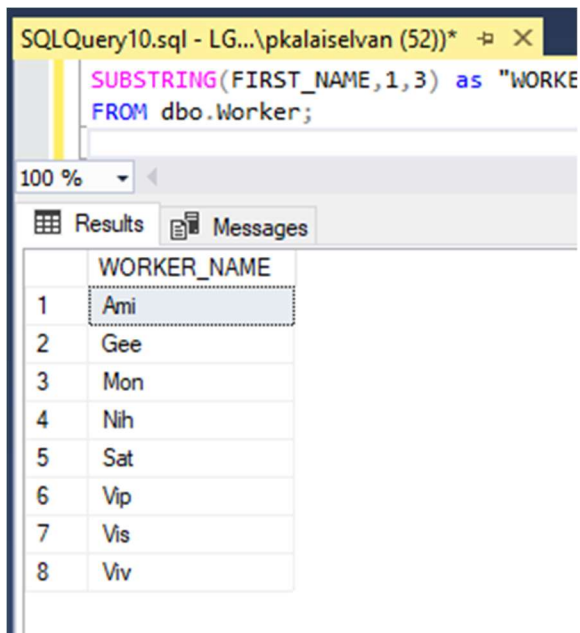
```
SELECT DISTINCT DEPARTMENT
FROM dbo.Worker
```



	DEPARTMENT
1	Account
2	Admin
3	HR

Q-4. Write an SQL query to print the first three characters of FIRST_NAME from Worker table.

```
SELECT DISTINCT  
SUBSTRING(FIRST_NAME,1,3) as "WORKER_NAME"  
FROM dbo.Worker;
```



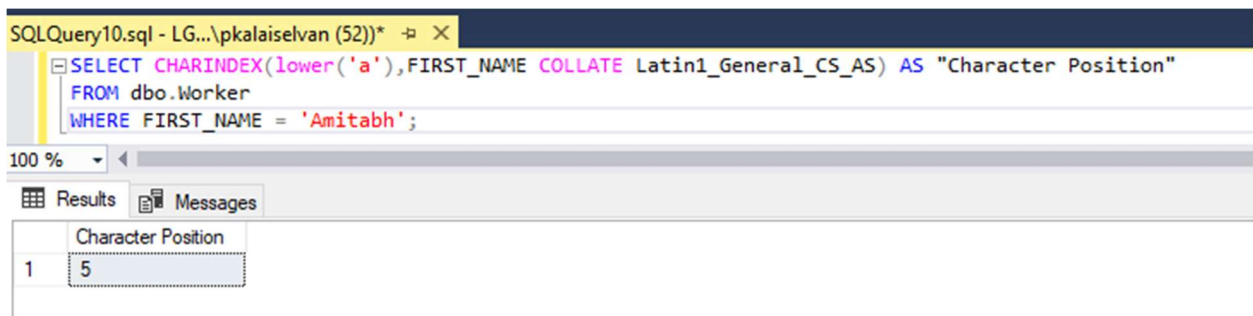
The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following text: `SUBSTRING(FIRST_NAME,1,3) as "WORKER_NAME" FROM dbo.Worker;`. Below the query window, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 8 rows and 1 column named 'WORKER_NAME'. The rows contain the following values: 1. Ami, 2. Gee, 3. Mon, 4. Nih, 5. Sat, 6. Vip, 7. Vis, 8. Viv.

	WORKER_NAME
1	Ami
2	Gee
3	Mon
4	Nih
5	Sat
6	Vip
7	Vis
8	Viv

Q-5. Write an SQL query to find the position of the alphabet ('a') in the first name column 'Amitabh' from Worker table.

```
SELECT CHARINDEX(lower('a'),FIRST_NAME COLLATE Latin1_General_CS_AS) AS "Character Position"  
FROM dbo.Worker  
WHERE FIRST_NAME = 'Amitabh';
```

- COLLATE function will help to search alphabet with case sensitive

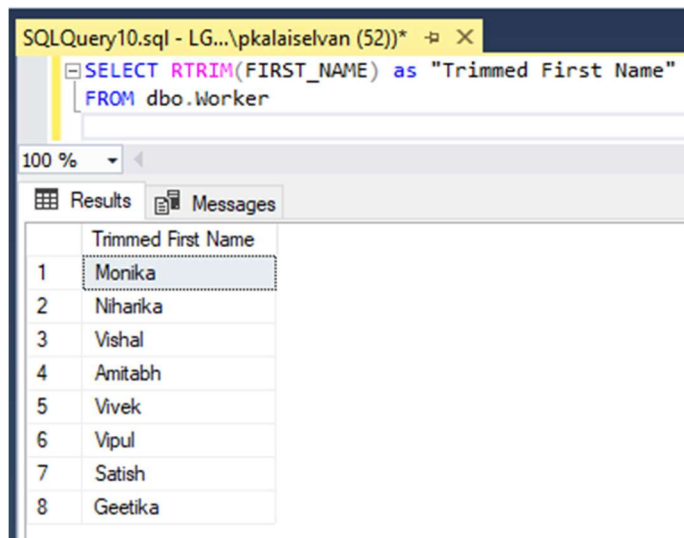


The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following text: `SELECT CHARINDEX(lower('a'),FIRST_NAME COLLATE Latin1_General_CS_AS) AS "Character Position" FROM dbo.Worker WHERE FIRST_NAME = 'Amitabh';`. Below the query window, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 1 row and 1 column named 'Character Position'. The row contains the value 5.

	Character Position
1	5

Q-6. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME from Worker table after removing white spaces from the right side.

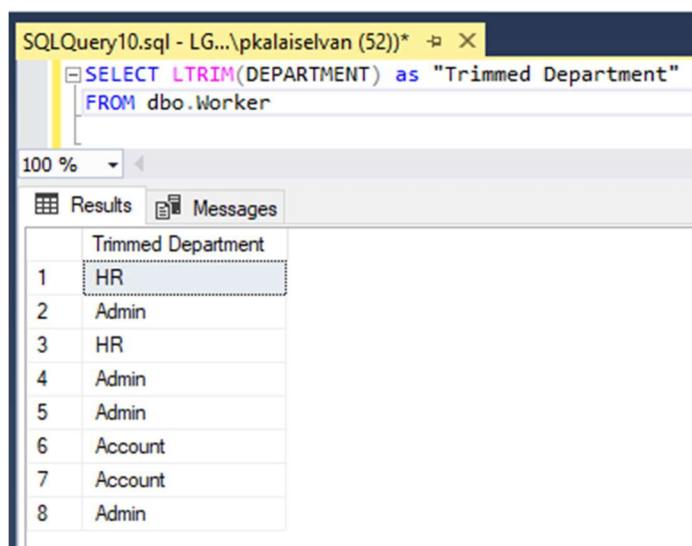
```
SELECT RTRIM(FIRST_NAME) as "Trimmed First Name"  
FROM dbo.Worker
```



	Trimmed First Name
1	Monika
2	Nihanka
3	Vishal
4	Amitabh
5	Vivek
6	Vipul
7	Satish
8	Geetika

Q-7. Write an SQL query to print the DEPARTMENT from Worker table after removing white spaces from the left side.

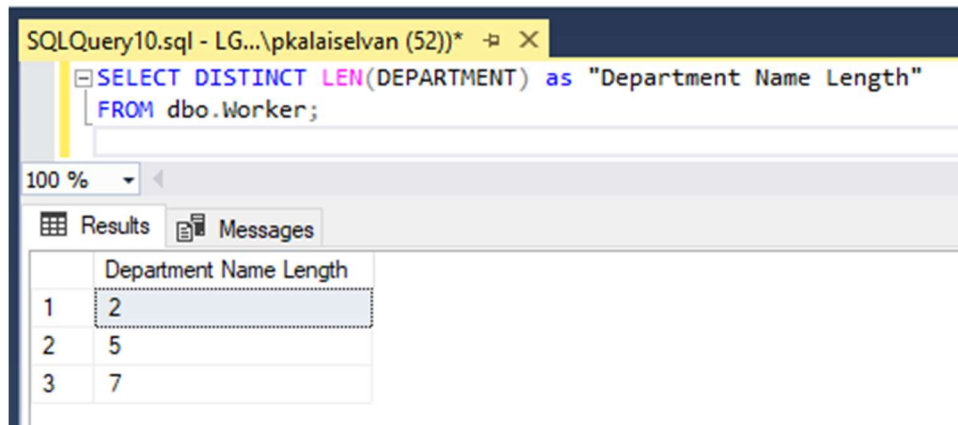
```
SELECT LTRIM(DEPARTMENT) as "Trimmed Department"  
FROM dbo.Worker
```



	Trimmed Department
1	HR
2	Admin
3	HR
4	Admin
5	Admin
6	Account
7	Account
8	Admin

Q-8. Write an SQL query that fetches the unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table and prints its length.

```
SELECT DISTINCT LEN(DEPARTMENT) as "Department Name Length"  
FROM dbo.Worker;
```

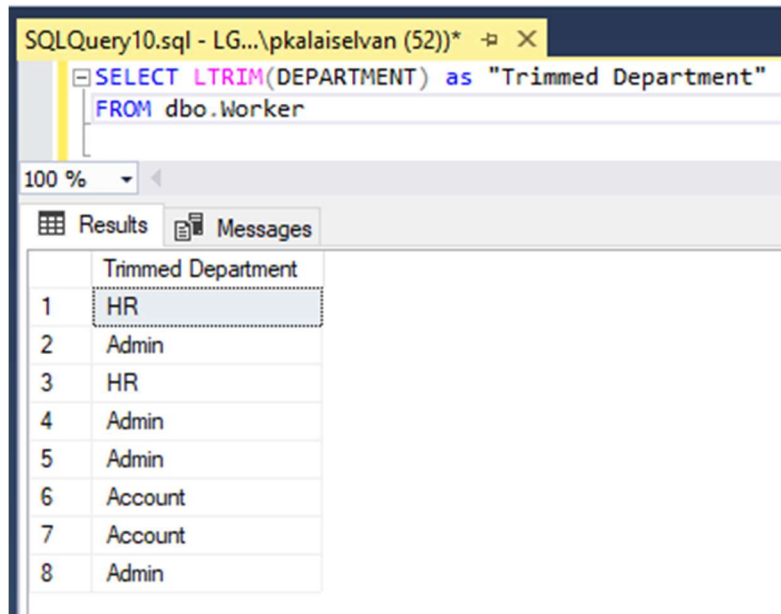


The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled "SQLQuery10.sql - LG...\pka... (52)". The query is: `SELECT DISTINCT LEN(DEPARTMENT) as "Department Name Length" FROM dbo.Worker;`. Below the query, the "Results" tab is active, displaying a table with the following data:

	Department Name Length
1	2
2	5
3	7

Q-9. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME from Worker table after replacing 'a' with 'A'

```
SELECT REPLACE(FIRST_NAME, 'a', 'A') AS "Updated First Name"  
FROM dbo.Worker;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled "SQLQuery10.sql - LG...\pka... (52)". The query is: `SELECT LTRIM(DEPARTMENT) as "Trimmed Department" FROM dbo.Worker`. Below the query, the "Results" tab is active, displaying a table with the following data:

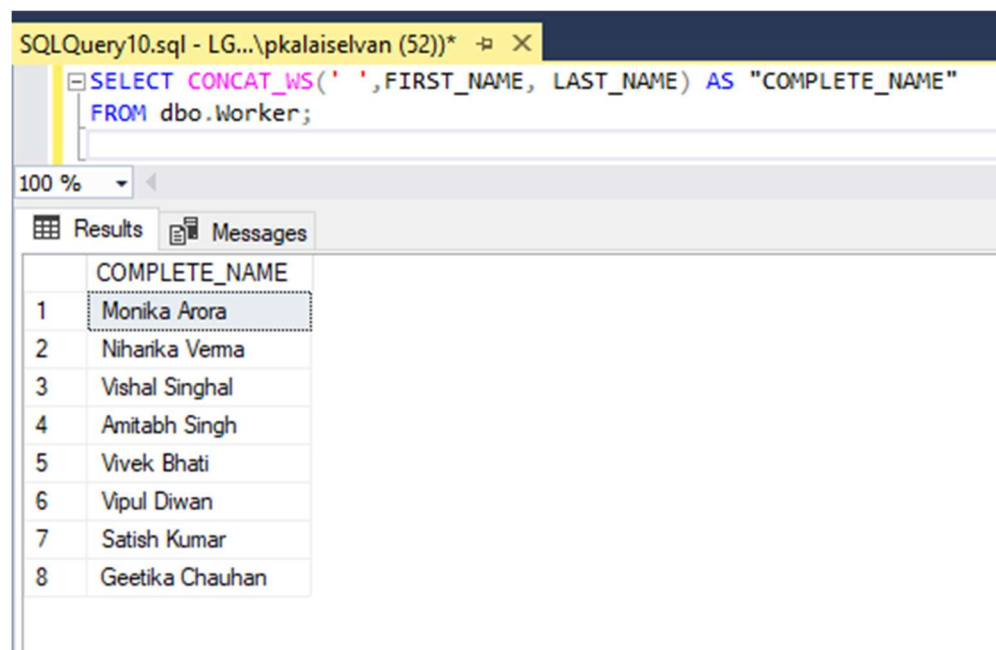
	Trimmed Department
1	HR
2	Admin
3	HR
4	Admin
5	Admin
6	Account
7	Account
8	Admin

Q-10. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME from Worker table into a single column COMPLETE_NAME. A space char should separate them.

Can below two queries used to concatenate column values, both results will be same.

```
SELECT CONCAT_WS(' ', FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME) AS "COMPLETE_NAME"  
FROM dbo.Worker;
```

```
SELECT CONCAT(FIRST_NAME, ' ', LAST_NAME) AS "COMPLETE_NAME"  
FROM dbo.Worker;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled "SQLQuery10.sql - LG...\pkalaiselvan (52))". The query is: `SELECT CONCAT_WS(' ', FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME) AS "COMPLETE_NAME" FROM dbo.Worker;`. Below the query editor, the "Results" tab is active, displaying a table with 8 rows. The first row is highlighted. The table has one column, "COMPLETE_NAME", and the following values: Monika Arora, Niharika Verna, Vishal Singhal, Amitabh Singh, Vivek Bhati, Vipul Diwan, Satish Kumar, and Geetika Chauhan.

	COMPLETE_NAME
1	Monika Arora
2	Niharika Verna
3	Vishal Singhal
4	Amitabh Singh
5	Vivek Bhati
6	Vipul Diwan
7	Satish Kumar
8	Geetika Chauhan